JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR AND ROITOR

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VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing function of volumes, solicited from any quantum of the unrelia-if used will be debruikly need for. Bey Unit Pointins Commissionings and Parkichianch Requested to Seal als Letters and Parkichianch Requested to Seal als Letters and Parkichianch

AMUSEMEN'S THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-THE BANKSUPT-RIBLO'S GARDEN, Breadway—JEANSTIE AND JEANNOT— GRADD DIVERTISHMENT OF NATIONAL AND GHARACTERISTIC DANCES—AND CORD.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-Oliven Twist-Jealous BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-Palse Pagers:

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway -THE DOWAGER-THE WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 414 Broadway-Eruiopian Per-

BUCKLEY'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broad new York, Wednesday, December 5, 1855.

The News.

Nothing of moment transpired in either house of Congress yesterday. In the Senate four new mem-bers were qualified and took their seats. Rev. H C. Dean was chosen Chaplain, and this ended the day's labors. In the House five ballotings were had for a Speaker, making nine since the first meeting. The votes indicate nothing whatever calculated to aid in the fermation of an intelligent opinion as to the final result. Last evening the republi-cans held a caucus meeting, but adjourned out patching up a coalition. Everything still in doubt and uncertainty. We publish to-da Mfe-like, graphic, and authentic sketches of the live of the several candidates for the Speakership. The will be found interesting and instruction. Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe were all born within one small district in Virginia. Richardso and Bank- were born only three days apart. Ar other coincidence worth noticing is, that two of the candidates were born on the 13th of January. though four years apart. Read the sketches.

A meeting of the stockholders of the New Have Railroad was held at New Haven yesterday. From a report which we publish elsewhere it will be seen that this corporation still adhere to the policy of re pudiating the stock issued by Schuyler, the late

reasurer of the company.

We have received telegraphic despatches from a dozen different points on the line of the canal, and all of them represent the weather as very mild and favorable to the unobstructed continuance of navi gation during the five days that yet remain before the canals are officially closed by the Commissioners Unless suddenly stopped by a severely cold "snap —a circumstance by no means unlikely—the im mense amount of property affoat on the canals des tined for the Eastern market will all get through t tidewater.

The steamship Africa, from Liverpool for Halifax and Boston, is now in her eleventh day out. She will probably arrive at Halifax to-day. She brings one week's later European news.

In accordance with a resolution of the Missouri Legislature, that body will go into joint convention to day, to try their lack at electing a United States Senator.

In accordance with the call of the Massachusett Irish Emigrant Aid Association, which was publish ed two or three weeks ago, a convention of delegate from the various auxiliary societies throughout the country was held yesterday morning in the Astor House. The object of this movement is the liberation of Ireland, which, we understand, is to be effected by an armed invasion from this country. As to the way in which this is to be accomplished, we have not been informed, the business of the meetings being kept as private as possible. At the Convention yesterday, fourteen States were represented, and ome thirty delegates were in attendance, but the proceedings were entirely of a preliminary character, as will be seen from our report. This move ment has not received either the encouragement o sanction of the thinking part of our Irish population, and has already been condemned by a portion of the Catholic clergy from the pulpit.

At a meeting of the Almsho terday, one of the Board, Edward C. West, tendered his resignation, to take effect January 9. This wi make two vacancies in the Board-one in place of Joseph S. Taylor, Street Commissioner elect, and one in place of Mr. West, resigned. The first named gentleman is a Know Nothing, and the latter a hard shell democrat. The Board has power to fill vacancies until the election next ensuing. Governor Draper made a forcible speech, in which he de nounced Comptroller Flagg, whom he charged with making false statements with reference to the en ares of the Almshouse Department. He als charged the Journal of Commerce and Flagg with been an increase in the number of inmates of the in stitutions on the island.

The cotton market was more active yesterday, with rather more strength in prices. The sales em braced about 2,500 bales, including middling upland at about 91c, a 91c. Flour was heavy, and sales of common and medium grades declined about 123c. 25c. per bbl. Wheat was 2c. a 3c. lower, with mod erate sales. Corn was heavy and declined about Ic a 2c. per bushel. Pork and beef were unchanged. Sugars continued firm, with a good demand for boxes and bags for refining, and at full prices Coffee was firm and active. The sales embraced be tween 2,000 and 3,000 begs Rio, at prices ranging from 104c, a 114c, a 12c, and a cargo was sold in Baltimore at 12c. Freights were steady, while en gagements were moderate.

Our files from Kingsten (Jamaica) are to the 14th nit , and contain later news from the other islands British war fleet reinforcement was expected from Portsmouth. A large number of vessels from Halifax and Bermuda were ordered to meet at Grey town and will remain there until January. Jamaica in a very undefended state. Increased taxatio had caused some popular riots. The accounts from Antigua, Trinidad and Barbadoes are hopeful.

We have received files of papers and letters of ou correspondents at Havana, up to the 28th ult. Seno Segovia, Spanish Charge de'Affaires to San Do mingo, had arrived at Cuba, on his way to his post.

The Pressa says that the policy of Spain agreed in
accord with that of France and England, relative to
the politics of that Island, as well as of Cuba. Ruilroad plans and harbor improvements were encou by the Captain General. The obse quies of General Miguel Tacon, the reform Governo of Cuba from 1834 to 1838, were to be celebrated with extraordinary pomp in a few days. M. Felix had lowered his first schedule of Pachel prices.

Too GENEROUS BY HALF .- The case of Wm Taylor against the Camden and Amboy Railway Company came up in the Circuit Court of the United States on Saturday. Mr. Taylor was one of the victims of the Burlington massacre, by which both of his arms were broken. He received other injuries, and demands fifty thousand dollars damages. The company of fered five thousand, and with that excessive generosity for which it is so eminently celebrated, a free ticket to ride over their road during life! It is unnecessary to say that Mr. Taylor declined the generous offer. He never desires to go on that route again, and a free ticket "for life" would make him shudder every time he saw it. A free ticket for death would be more correct.

Congress—Second Day-So Speaker—No Soundings-Outline of the President's Mes-The results of another day's experimental

efforts in Congress for a Speaker are before our readers, under the head of our Washington telegraphic advices. After five additional votes without any approximation to a solution of the difficulty, the House adjourned-no Speaker-no soundings.

The first vote of Monday, and the last yes terday, are as follows:-

First Vote Mr. Richardson, Ill., Neb. Dem. 74

Mr. Fuller, Fa., Anti-Neb. 17

Mr. Campbell Obio, A. N. K. N. 52

Mr. Jennington, N. Jersey, A. N. 7

Mr. Marshall Ky., K. N. 30

Mr. Fatke, Mass., K. N. A. N. 21

Here it will be seen that Pennington dropped, and that the Northern Anti-Nebraska and Know Nothing forces are very tenderly fluctuating between Campbell, Banks, and Fuller. The party difference between the two leading free soil competitors is exactly this :-

L. D. Campbell, of Ohio, A. N. K. N.; N. P. Banks, Jr., of Massachusetts, K. N. A. N .-Anti-Nebraska and Know Nothing, or Know Nothing and Anti-Nebrasks-which is a mighty nice distinction; for the whole issue is now with the Northern majority whether the Speaker shall be A. N. K. N. or K. N. A. N.

Everything depends upon the precedence of the initials A. N. or K. N., in their combina tion; for while A. N. K. N. signifies a flaming black republican with Know Nothing proclivities, the order reversed to K. N. A. N. means a full blooded Know Nothing, with streak of the Anti-Nebraska coloring down his back. The same initials in another shape-N. A. K. N.-illustrate the principles of Richard son exactly-Nebraska Anti-Know Nothing Yet again, the same letters thus arranged-K N. N. A .- indicate the position of Marshall-Know Nothing Nebraska Absolutely. Thus we see that this contest for Speaker hinges upon this, that or the other combination of four cabalistic letters of the English alphabetthing never heard of before in Congress.

We apprehend that the portentous news the outbreak of a full blown civil war in Kansas will operate to give the precedence to A. N. over K. N., in the final Northern fusion upon the House organization; and it may in volve, in all probability, a definite split between the Northern and Southern Know Nothings in reference to the Presidency. We may have something more definite this evening. See our reports from Washington.

In anticipation of the President's Message, we understand that it will be lengthy, grandiloquent, comprehensive, evasive, smooth, pacific, congratulatory, self-complacent and plausible; and its copious catalogue of subjects, great and small, will embrace:-

A thanksgiving exordium, touching the su perabundance of the fruits of the earth which kind Providence has vouchsafed to our husbandmen, with some appropriate allusions to the destroying angel, which for a time visited some of our cities with the ravages of a dread-

ful pestilence during the past year.
Upon our foreign relations, Mr. Pierce, (or rather Mr. Marcy, for the foreign portion is his branch of the Message,) will touch very gingerly, especially with reference to Great Britain and France, assuring the dear people, in the strongest manner possible, that there is no apprehension on the part of the United States of a disturbance of our amicable relations with John Bull or Louis Napoleon, in consequence of recent difficulties that have arisen, notwithstanding the slight interruption of diplomatic intercourse that has occurred be ween this government and that of Great Bri-

tain.

With reference to the present attitude of the question of the Danish Sound dues, the plan suggested in the President's Message may possibly reconcile the difficulties which it has hitherto presented. It is recommended that a be naid to D mark for buoys, lighthouses and other auxiliaries for the protection of commerce, which she has already incurred and must continue. For this indemnity she will have to renounce the taxation imposed upon American shipping. which, considering the smallness of its procecds, she will no doubt be disposed to do. The plan is not a bad one, inasmuch as it saves both the principal contended for by the United States, and to a certain extent the alleged rights of Denmark. It remains to be seen whether the latter will make a virtue of nocessity and accept the compromise thus offered. The capitalization of the toll will, it is said, be rejected by Prussia, England and France, as well as by this country.

Upon the Central American question, Me Pierce will expatiate voluminously, and enforce the Monroe doctrines of this administra tion, such as they are. No new policy upon this subject by a foreign Power, and no new pretension can be allowed by Mr. Pierce to be put forward. The President upon his accession to power took the ground that the right of eminent domain over the Mosquito coast is in the State of Nicaragua, and that San Juan del Norte is, according to the views of this government, within the rightful jurisdiction of Nicaragua, and the Message will now reiterate that doctrine.

With reference to Mexico the most magnani mons, merciful and conciliatory policy will be recommended. Entre nous-Jeff. Davis and his man at the city of Mexico are concecting another Gadeden treaty.

The message will complacently exhibit the lourishing condition of the federal treasury, with over twenty-three millions surplus or hand, and will refer approvingly to Secretary Guthrie's report recommending wool as a raw material, to be admitted free of duty, and also the chemicals and dye stuffs used in woollen manufactures. He will propose nothing new in regard to the present duties on iron. With our exports for this last fiscal year amounting o \$275,156,846 against imports in the same period of \$261,382,960, Mr. Pierce will certain ly have something to crow over, no matter what the causes which have brought about this hopeful state of our financial and commercial

The Kansas imbroglio will be glided over in the most approved style, (though there may be an extra Message on this business.) The sublime supremacy of "squatter sovereignty" will be reallimed, and Mr. Pierce will be found recommending Congress to look well to the point that the Territorial laws of Kansas do not come in conflict with the United States laws, and also deprecating, in an earnest and innocent manner, the difficulties that have been and are still in existence in Kansas -urging strenuously on all good and true men of all parties the duty of maintaining the public harmony and tranquillity, so dear to all; and of abstaining from the introduction of those exciting questions of a sectional character (how modest and innocent!) which have hitherto produced decidedly painful apprehensions in the public mind, and repeating the solemn warning of the first and most illustrious of his predecessors against furnishing any ground for characterizing parties by geographical discriminations.

The Pacific railroad explorations will be explained at some length.

The Message will enlarge upon the distress ed condition of the frontier Indian tribes, and will recommend a comprehensive and humane policy in their behalf, which will tend to their mmediate relief and their peaceable subjugation to the arts of civilized life. This policy, we understand, will embrace a plan for the permanent location of certain tribes in certain territorial reservations.

The President will sustain the action of the

ate inquisitorial Navy Board, and will refer to Mr. Dobbin's report upon the subject, and also in relation to the strengthening of our navy by the addition of certain small sized was vessels for coasting operations.

There will be some gigantic reforms recon mended in the War Department, including an increase in the army on our Western frontiers particularly in cavalry, for the benefit of the

Upon the subject of the Post Office system and its complex machinery under Mr. Camp bell, the Message will speak with subdued ex ultation; and among other reforms, Mr. Camp bell, it is said, will recommend through the Message and his own report a money order system-that is, the English system of drafts for moneys deposited at one Post Office, upor such Post Office as the depositor may desire.

The President will close with a glorious and athetic (he can be pathetic) outburst of pa riotism touching the blessings of the Union of these United States, their prosperity under it, and the paramount duty devolving upon us all of perpetuating it.

Such, by our private advices from Washing ton, we are given to understand will be the leading features of the President's annual Message to the two houses of Congress, and we dare say this epitome will prove to be substantially correct. At all events, it is manifest from the very necessities of the occasion that the Message will be one of unusual interest, and will embody a catalogue of eva sions, suggestions and recommendations sufficient for six or eight months active legislation, even by an obedient and overruling majority in both branches-which does not happen to be the case. Very likely the Kansas question alone will monopolize the regular debate of the House for the next three or four months. The work of organizing that body is but the overture to the exciting, lively, boisterous momentous and protracted drama which is to follow. Thus endeth the second lesson.

REMOVAL OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE-HAS I BEEN ACCOMPLISHED ?- Down in New England they have a proverb, "Never halloo until you get out of the woods." Now, the opponents of Mr. Matsell have done a large amount of ballooing already, and it may be worth while to look at the law and see if they are really out of the woods.

In the Board of Aldermen on Monday even ing last, the following preamble and resolution were adopted by a majority of four:--

Whereas, the office of Chief of Police of the city of New York is occupied by a British alten, (and he does not den) it,) and has, therefore, never had the necessary qualifi-cations to held office; therefore, Resolved. That the office of Chief of Police of the city of New York is hereby declared vacant.

The question just now is, not whether he is an alien, but whether the Board of Aldermen have power to remove him.

Mr. Matsell was appointed in 1845 by Mayor Havemeyer, under the old law, which gave the appointment of the Chief of Police to the Mayor, subject to the confirmation of the Board Board could have removed him, because the power to appoint carries with it the power to remove. But in 1849 our delicious amended charter was passed, and it contains the follow-

ing section :-Any officer of the city government, except the Mayor and members of the Common Council, may be removed from office by concurrent resolutions of both boards of the Common Council: provided that no removal shall take place until the party sought to be removed has had an opportunity to be heard in his defence, and united two-thirds of the whole number of both branches vote therefor; and provider, also, that the cause of such removal shall be entered at large upon the journal of both branches of the Common Council.

Now, Mr. Matsell has never been heard in his own defence, and there will not probably be two-thirds of the Aldermen who will vote to remove him. He seems to be safe under this law.

If we look at the police law under which Mr. Matsell holds his present appointment, we shall find the following :-

shall find the following:—

The Mayor, Recorder and City Judge shall constitute a Board of Commissioners for the trial of officers, policemen and deormen of the Police Department, and all officers, policemen and deormen of the the Police Department shall be appointed by the same Board, in the manner herein provided; but no member of the Police Department shall be re-appointed who shall have resigned before the expiration of his term of office.

2. Every officer, policeman and doorman must be a citizen of the United States, and of the State of New York. The members of the Police Department, appointed arter this act shall have gone into effect, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall only be removed for cause as hereinafter provided.

Mr. Matsell, according to this law holds of

Mr. Matsell, according to this law, holds of fice during good behavior. Atter a thorough consideration of all the points, it seems to us that the only way to remove him would be by trial before the Commissioners, who, from all we can see, have the sole power of removal and appointment. Let the party opposed to Matsell bring their charges against him before the Mayor, Recorder and City Judge, accord ing to law. We firmly believe that he would bave a fair trial and speedy judgment.

THE CASE OF JUDGE COWLES.-We publish this morning some interesting correspondence between Judge Cowles and some of the leading members of the bar in this county. It will be remembered that Judge Cowles was appointed to fill a vacancy on the Supreme Bench aused by the death of Judge Edwards. Judge Cowles filled the place much to the satisfaction of the bar and the people, and received several nominations for the long term. The democratic party, however, having united on Mr. James R. Whiting, Judge Cowles was defeated. A few days previous to the election, Judge Morris died, making another vacancy and the political parties nominated candidates for the succession-Mr. Henry E. Davies received the highest number of votes cast, and claims the seat. The Governor of the State has decided that the election was invalid -as the law requires twenty days' notice-and he has appointed Judge Cowles to fill the vacancy. The letter we publish is a request on the part of a large portion of the bar that Judge Cowles will accept, which he has, but at the same time expresses willingness have the whole matter fully tested. We believe that the appointment is a good one; but we join with large numbers of cita zens in requesting that the matter may be fairly settled by the courts, in order to avoid the same difficulty hereafter. Either of the gentlemen would, we doubt not, wear the judicial ermine with grace, dignity, ability and impartiality; but it seems to us that Mr. Davies has a right to be heard in the matter.

Bad News from Kansas-Civil War at Last -United State Troops Ordered to Assist the Executive.

We give this morning some very bad news from Kansas Territory. The exciting ques tions which have made that Territory have at last brought about a civil war, and the abolitionist factions have taken up arms against the constituted authorities, appointed under the act of Congress which erected a Territorial government.

The story, as we receive it through the St Louis papers, and the despatches of our correspondent at that point, is as follows:—

It seems that a man named Coleman, who live in a part of the Territory chiefly inhabited by members of the free State party, was ordered off his claim by three abolitionists. He resisted the assaulters were armed; Coleman shot one of them, and then gave himself up for trial. His house was then burned, and his wife and children driven out of the Territory. The Sheriff of the county was resisted in his cudeavors to arrest the guilty parties-the free State people rose in open rebel-lion and defied the law. They were armed with rifles and had five pieces of caunon The Sheriff's posse was in danger, and the Go vernor of the Territory was called upon. He issued a proclamation calling on the people to assist the Sheriff in the execution of his duty. The posse was unable to take the assaulters of Coleman, and the Governor called on the Pre sident of the United States for aid. The Washington papers of yesterday say that the President has ordered the United States troops at Fort Leavenworth to the assistance of Go vernor Shannon. Many persons had been frightened out of the Territory. Companies of outlaws were being drilled daily on the prai-

The next intelligence from Kansas will pro bably be that of a desperate conflict, and much bloodshed, for when those frontiersmen shoot they shoot to kill. Our previous insur rections, such as they were, were generally bloodless battles. Of such a character was Shay's rebellion in Massachusetts, in 1786; the Pennsylvania whiskey insurrection, in 1794; and the nullification excitement in South Carolina, in 1832. In all these cases. except Shay's rebellion, the United States troops were ordered to the support of the authorities; but their bayonets were, bappily, unnecessary. Recently, at Boston, where some of these same free State men blustered about a fugitive slave, and threatened to rescue him "with the last drop of their blood," the would-be rioters were frightened off by one company of artillery. We have no doubt that the effect of two or three companies of regular troops would be salutary in this Kansas business, but we are at a loss to see where they are to come from. General Harney has drawn off nearly all the troops from Fort Leavenworth for the Indian war and there cannot be more than a corporal's guard within a reasonable distance from the scene of the disturbance. It is, therefore, probable that the quarrel will be a family one (and, of course, very fierce) between the New England Aid Society's squatters on one side, and the "border rufflans" on the other. It would be well to inquire now which are the ruffians-the men who, armed with rifles and revolvers sent from Boston and Worcester, are resisting the law, or the friends of Governor Shannon, who are supporting the legal authorities of the Territory as appointed b

dent under the act of Congress. The abolitionists have some fighting men among their number-men who are gulled by the Seward papers at the North-led by the nose by Garrison, Greeley, Raymond, and others of the same set, who are alone responsible for the blood which will yet flow in this Territory. These Northern journalists, lecturers and orators are too careful of their precious lives to engage in what they call the contest for freedom on the prairies of Kansas; but they are never so happy as when stirring up their dupes to murder, rebellion and treason. Arms and ammunition have been sent to the men of Kansas, who are excited to fury by the high sounding pronunciamentos of the abolition press. The men who fire the shotswho burn the houses-who point the artillery -who defy the constitution and the laws -are only instruments in the hands of Northern politicians, who skulk behind false names and attempt to make capital for the arch-agitator, Seward, by inciting their gulls to treason.

rapine and murder. Well, the war has begun. We have said that Congress must settle the question; but the people, it seems, have taken it into their own pands. The men of Kansas have divided themselves into two parties, and their manifestos have been placed before the public. The original settlers-chiefly Southern mencharge that the abolitionists in New England have formed aid societies for the purpose of sending men and arms to control the affairs of Kansas. The aid societies answer equivocally by saying that they did not send men, they only assisted them to go. This is a distinction without a difference. The Southern men have ranged themselves on the side of law and order, while the free State men, as they call themselves, are guilty of treason, as they are now in arms against the constituted authorities of the United States.

There are already two governments in Kan. sas. The free State men refuse to acknowledge the authority of the Governor or the United States Judges, Marshals and Sheriffs, or to recognise the laws passed by the late Legislature. Two delegates have been sent to Congress, representing, not the people, but political factions. It appears, however, that the Southern party are in the right at present, and that they have rallied to support the law.

This is what we make out of the accounts from Kansas which we received yesterday. A civil war has commenced. Blood has already been shed and the laws defied. It seems to us that the struggle will be protracted and bloody. With a weak President, without troops, with a Congress rent into so many factions that the initiative step to organization cannot be taken, with a civil war on the frontier, with a disturbed state of foreign relations-with enemies without and traitors

within-we should think that Mr. Seward and his organs would be satisfied with the mischief they have already done. But, no: this Kanses war gives them aboution capital-it will be the great question of the coming Presidential canvass, swallowing up all minor matters, and they will work it as long as possible. Let us see if they will not realize the fate of the "engineer hoist with his own petard."

City Taxes.

The tax bill, as usual, goes' on increasing. This year Comptroller Flagg is content to mulct us in an additional sum of \$632,032 54. During the former years of his administration he was not content with so little: two millions a year increase was about what he figured it. Now, he has mercy upon us and only exacts a trifle over half a million more than last year. Let us be thankful for the boon. At the

same time, if we are to be told day after day that Mr. Flagg is such a paragon in finance and foe to extravagance; if praises of his remarkable economy are to be dinned into our ears month after month and year after year, one may well ask when are we to see so practical fruits of the virtue? During the three first years of Flagg's administration, the city taxes increased from nine to fifteen millions of dollars. When the public grumbled, it was assured that the increase was unavoidable, that it was due to the extravagance of former administrations, and that in course of time the leaks would be stopped. We are in the fourth year now, and the leaks go on increasing. When is the caulking to begin? Where is this ever growing drain to end? How much will Flagg want next year? Will ten millions eatisfy him in 1860?

It has already been shown more than once in this journal that the main secret of the increased expenditure is the capricious and partisan spirit of Mr. Flagg. Last year many very heavy items of expense were occasioned by inreasonable refusals to award certain jobs to the contractors: whereby the city was obliged o perform the work in question by day labor. of course at a much greater cost than the contractor would have charged. As an instance of the amounts which have been thus thrown away, in the single department of Streets and Lamps the arrearages amount to within a trifle of \$200,000. For cleaning streets alone, a sum of \$107,000 has been paid over and above the appropriation for the year; in that of Repairs and Supplies, \$52,362. There were two ways of remedying the evil. One was by altering the charter so as to deprive the Comptroller of the power of defeating the object of the law and increasing the municipal tax bill to gratify his whims or his political prejudices. The other was by electing some better man than Flagg to the office of Comptroller. Neither plan has been adopted; and there is very little reason to hope that this time next year the financial accounts of the city will be more satisfactory than those which are now before

From these we learn that for almost every city department an increased appropriation vill have to be made. In the item of salaries thirty thousand dollars extra; in that of street cleaning, ninety thousand; in that of lamps and gas, fifty-three thousand; in that of water pipes and laying, forty-two thousand are called for by the report. We look vainly through its long paragraphs for a word of practical economy. Retrenchment is nowhere. None of the old leaks are stopped, and new ones seem to be sprung every year.

But we are wrong. There is an attempta distinct attempt-to save money in the Comptroller's report. We give the passage entire:—"The estimate for painting lamp posts is reduced from \$3,000 to \$1,000, the same as last year. There have been abuses in regard to painting lamp posts, and the sum appropriated should not be increased until faithfulness can be secured in the performance of the work." Is not this Flagg all through? Does not every one recognize him in the attempt to save \$2,000 by leaving lamp posts to rust for want of paint, while he throws away a hundred thousand dollars by mismanaging the street cleaning contracts?

GAY TIMES AHEAD. - The last California steamer brought us two millions in gold-the farmers have plenty of money from the full crops-business is lively-amusements well patronized-hotels full-weather delicious. and the ladies on Broadway much more gay in their attire than Solomon when he gave audience to the Queen of Sheba. The holidays will soon be upon us, and silversmiths, iewellers, venders of bijouterie and knicknackerie are run down with orders. Our grandmothers were satisfied with inexpensive tokens of friendship and affection, but the modern belie turns up her aristocratic little nose at agything which does not cost five hundred at least. Somebody's pockets have to suffer now-a-days.

THE IRON FIRMNESS OF THE PRESIDENT .- The Providence Journal recently called Mr. Pierce 'our weak minded President." Now, we desire the Journal to take it back. The President is hard as the granite and firm as the hills of his native New Hampshire. Although pressed with applications from newspaper agents all over the country, he positively refuses to allow his invaluable message to go into type. and he remained "firm" up to the last accounts. Such firmness on the part of the Executive has not been known since the days of Jackson. One chance more for Cincinnati.

Nimio's Garden.-To-night the Ravels announce greatly varied and attractive bill. It is unnecessary, at this time, to speak of this famous family, but they have, this season, added to their company an artists of such undoubted takent as a denseuse that she is justly entitled to more than ordinary attention. Mile. Robert has evi-dently founded her style upon those of Carlotta orisi and Cerito, uniling all the rapidity, neatness and preci sion of the one with the voluptuous grace and picture-que poces of the other. The lightness and case with which Mile. Robert rises, as 15 were, into the air, the precision of every movement, and the startling tours deforce shes without any evidence of efort or exertion, must be seen to be believed. Had she been sanounced here with a flourish of trumpets and a column of puffs, we should have passed her over to the mercy of the er house critice; but as she is content to rest her claim; upon her undoubted talent, we cheerfully commend has to public favor.

Official Vote of New York County. The appregate vote of the city and county of New York for Secretary of State was 56,006, divided as follows:--Ward, 16,149; Hatch, 12,863; Headley, 20,357; King, 6,678; Fred Douglass, 49.

Marine Affaire.

STRANT NEW YORK -This mammeth vessel, under o ruction at J. Simonson's shippard, Greenpoint, adjoining the Tenth street ferry, is now ready for inspection, having been stripped of the staging. Acc. usually used while suiteling, and will be learn-hed on honday, the form inst. at 9 o'clock, A. M. Het heal was his in April law, and in the short space of cight months she springs from the hands of the builder the largest steamer over constructed on this continent. THE LATEST HEWS. BY FLECTRIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

Boston, Dec. 4, 1855.

The following is a comparative statement of the foot trgs of our bank exhibit for the two weeks anding Nov. 26 and Dec. 3:—

Nov. 26.	282,710,000
Leans and discounts	50,408,500
Precis	2,815,000
Amount due from other banks	8,728,500
Amount due to other banks	4,294,700
Leposities	4,294,700

FOUR YOUNG MEN DROWNED—THERE CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH. ALBANY, Dec. 4, 1855.

Four young men were drowned on Friday last, below Long Point light house, on Lake Ontario, in attempting to take in a gill net.

The house of Mrs. Spelman, on Palmer Hill, Essex county, was burned down on Sunday morning, burning to death three children, from one to nine years old.

The Grocers' Bank of Boston.

Judge Merrick, of the Supreme Court, to-day continued the injunction on the Grocers' Bank, until the 7th of January, when another hearing will take place. In the meantime all the property of the bank is placed in charge of Mesars. Charles H. Warren, Jarvis Slade, and Southworth Shaw, who are empowered to return private pro-perty in the possession of the bank, renew securities, and otherwise act for the best benefit of the parties in-

From Boston. ELECTION OF MAYOR AT CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—PIRE— DEATH OF AN EDITOR

Bomon, Dec. 4, 1855.

John Sargent was elected Mayor of Cambridge yesterday, by three hundred and aeventy majority over Mr.

Raymond, the Know Nothing candidate.

A building on the corner of Causeway and Friend
streets, cocupied by Mesars. Watson & Frisbee, turners,
and for other mechanical purposes, was destroyed by fire
this forencon. Less about \$20,000.

Samuel Kettell, one of the editors and proprietors of the Boston Courier, died last night at his residence in

Destructive Fire at Honesdale, Pa.

Honsendale, Pa.

Honsendale, Pa., Dec. 4, 1856.

A fire broke out here last evening in the large framebuilding known as Cornell's Hall, owned by ThomasCornell & Co., and occupied by John Grady, Judah Levi,
and O. W. Slockbower. Mr. Grady's loss is about \$5,000,
for which he is insured; Mr. Levi's is \$4,000, and not
insured; Mr. Slockbower's \$4,000, not insured. Thos.
Cornell & Co.'s loss is \$8,000, and insured for \$5,000. Cornell & Co.'s loss is \$8,000, and insured for \$5,000. The fiames communicated with the store house owned by T. C. & Co., in which were stored two thousand hides belonging to Mesers. Hard, Gilbert & Palmer. Loss on hides \$9,000. no insurance. Governor Throop's loss in the building is \$1,000, insured \$1,000. Isatah Snyder's store house was also badly demaged.

Decision on the Liquor Law. DETROIT, Dec. 4, 1855. A Police Justice of this city to-day delivered an opinion-declaring the prohibitory liquor law unconstitutional in

every important respect. Destruction of Two Steamers by Fire.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 3, 1865.

Cincinnati, Dec. 3, 1865. At Memphis, this morning, the steamer George Coilier took fire and was entirely consumed. The finnes spread to the steamer Mayflower and the wharf boat of Davall, Algro & Co., and they were likewise completely de troved. No lives were lost. Loss of the Ship America, of Baltimore.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 4, 1855.
The back Isabella, arrived at New Orleans on Satu

day, brings intelligence of the total loss of the ship America, Captain Berry, of Baltimore, bound from Trapani with a cargo of sait to New Orleans. The wreck occurred in Gibraltar bay, on the 18th of October. Crev Canal Navigation-Weather, & ROCHESTER, Dec. 4, 1855.

There is no ice in the canal here, and boats are mov-

ng briskly. The water will probably be drawn off to-morrow, unless it is otherwise ordered. Weather delight-UTICA, Dec. 4, 1855.

Wind west and weather cool. The canal is open and there is no loe. Lyons, Dec. 4, 1855. The weather here is clear and cool and the

CLYDE, Det. 4, 1855. Weather beautiful and sun shiny, and the car it freezes in the shade.

SYRACUSE, Dec. 4, 1855. The canal is open and the weather cold, yet pleasant. CANAJORARIS, Dec. 4, 1855. The canal is to new ing freely. Weather fine and growing warmer. All the boats will probably go through.

Almon, Dec. 4, 1855.

Weather clear and warm. No ice in the canal. Boats move freely. LOCKPORT, Dec. 4, 1855.

The canal is open. Very few boats here, and not many looking either way. Weather mild and pleasant. The Canal Auditor says that yesterday there we

The Canal Auditor says that yesterday there were twenty loaded boats west of Little Falls, and between Little Falls and Schenectady three hundred and fifty to in crowds of twenty to thirty, working along. Between the crowds, boats singly were moving along finely. He could see no reason why all would not reach tide water, especially as the weather is fine. It must be a severe map of cold weather to close the canal.

Arrival of the Nashville at Cha CHARLESTON, Dec. 4, 1855.

The U. S. mail steamship Nashville arrived here after a fine passage from New York, at 12 o'clock last (Monday), night.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

Stocks dull. Fernsylvania State Fives, 83½; Reading, 43; Long Island, 12½; Morris Canal, 12½; Pennsylvania-Railread, 42½.

Railroad, 42%.

New Orleans, Dec. 3, 1856.

Cotton has declined Mc. Sales to-day were 6,000 bales, at 9c. a 9%c. for middling.

New Orleans, Dec. 4, 1855.

Cotton has declined Mc. Sales to-day 6,000 bales, at 9 a 9%c. for middling. Molasses, 31 a 31%c. Flour—prices are a trifle higher; sales at \$9 a \$9 25. Sterling exchange 7% per cent. premium.

Convention of the Irish Emigrant Aid Soclety at the Astor House. FIRST DAY'S SESSION. Our readers have already been made acquainted witte

the existence of an extensive movement among our Irish population throughout the Union, having for its main object the freedom of their native land. How this is to be accomplished we have not been informed, for the meetings of the society have been kept secret; but so far as we can ascertain from their published platform, it is in-tended to take advantage of the present struggle in which England is engaged to invade Ireland with an armed force, and with the assistance of whatever portion of her popula lation that may still be found favorable to their purpose, to free the country. This in brief is the object, and the following is the platform which has been presented by the Massachusetts Irish Emigrant Aid Association and which has been adopted by the other societies throughout the Union:-

which has been adopted by the other societies throughcut the Union:—

Whereas, in view of the entangling alliances between
the despots of Europe, we believe that the good time solong promised has arrived wine Eogland's difficulty has
become Ireland's opportunity, we, the Directors of the
Massochusette Irish Emigrant Aid Association, have convened a deligation of the true and trusted sons of Ireland,
resident in this heate, to take coursel, deliberate and teside upon the speciests and most effectual means of concentrating and directing the energies of our fellowcountrymen in a course of action perfectly consistent
with our duty and colligations to America, but tending to
ensure the success of the cause of liberty in our native
has therefore.

Bestived, That an address be presented to the Irish
mea in the United States, carnestly entreating than to
unite in a Bond of union, longesting the causes of push
tivisions and bitterness, remembering only that their
common mother is in tribulation and sorrow, that the
land of the oppressor is heavy upon hes, and that the
land of the oppressor is heavy upon hes, and that the
landinghty has venches de to her that opportunity for
which our fathers prayed, and wasting which they suflived glo done martyrdom.

Resolved, That we condully invite the co-operation of
covery sociate, where or commany, now in art stance in
these States, whose object and aim is liberty for ireland;

Resolved, that we condully lavite the co-operation of every sociaty, order or commany, now in existence in these States, whose object and aim is liberty for Irehand; in order that, being though in the links of crathe hand, arong in the claim of a richlesium came, and guided by the errors of the post, peachising contain forbearance order to another, we may avoid the rock of division appearance of the post of the post of division appearance or the post of the post of division appearance or the post of the contained and proceeds.